

BOXING: BREATH-TAKING MATCH

(Continued from page 1)

The USSR was comprised of a far more experienced side, featuring Olympic, European and national title holders as well as World Cup holders. However, the US coach Pat Nappi was vindicated when he stated shortly before the opening match that: "My boxers lack experience, but want to prove their worth and gain the chance of competing at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles; this match serves as a tremendous boost for them."

The US winners were Clifford Gray (57 kg division), Vincent Wohl (63.5 kg), and Alfred Mayer (71 kg). In the controversial 91 kg division Warren Thompson prevailed over the World Cup winner Valery Abalzhyan.

Among the Soviet winners were the Olympic title holder Shamil Sabirov (48 kg), World

show, the European and World Cup holder. "I am only a national championship medalist, and this win gives me the chance of being recruited to the Olympic side," said Webb. "I admire your boxers' technique, and appreciate the unbiased behaviour of the Moscow audience. Although I am a young contender, I am fully aware of the value of such boxing meetings between two countries. We are paying more attention to technique and tactics and a higher degree of maneuvering in the ring; these are the qualities characteristic of the Soviet boxing school," he stressed.

Summing up, Olympic prize winner and now the coach for the USSR Sports Committee Yuri Radonyak said: "Both teams showed high standards despite the fact that the season has only



Erika Hess on her way to victory.

Photo AP-TASS

Erika Hess wins through

Erika Hess, 19, Switzerland, has won a new experimental event at the world Alpine skiing

championship now underway at Schladming, Austria. The recently introduced combination is

comprised of the downhill and slalom events. Although achieving only 12th placing in the downhill, Erika, who had won nearly all her slalom races during the past few years, came first in two runs timing 1 min 22.80 sec on precipitous ice-covered courses. Second-placed Perrine Pellet, France, came in 0.13 sec behind, ahead of America's Christine Cooper who clocked 1:22.17.

The participants competed in high winds and heavy snow conditions, so much so that Schladming, a small picturesque mountain town a hundred kilometers from Salzburg, is now virtually snowed under. Characteristically, a third of the "combination" field failed to complete both slalom runs.

21-year-old Lyudmila Rem, Leningrad, came 17th in the slalom in 1 min 34.49 sec, and was 40th in the downhill.

G. Kasper, Secretary-General of the International Ski Federation, said that the competition might be moved elsewhere, even possibly outside Austria if bad weather conditions continue. Snow has now given way to rain at Schladming, and umbrellas and gum boots form the latest demands.

Boris BUKHOVTSOV

USSR IN SECOND PLACE

Romania has won an international handball tournament in Spain which drew six countries. The winners picked up 9 points, one point more than second-placed USSR. The hosts came third with seven points, Japan accumulated four points, and Cuba, two. China lost all their games.

The USSR is planning to enter one more international tournament in the run-up to the world championship getting underway on February 23 in the FRG.

1983 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

The FIFA Executive Committee has announced that the next world junior football championship will be held in Mexico, in 1983.

LILLEHAMMER TO STAGE WINTER GAMES!

The Norwegian town of Lillehammer has launched a bid for the 1992 Winter Olympics supported by the town's sports organizations, Norway's Olympic Committee, and the Norwegian representatives of the International Olympic Committee.

ICE HOCKEY NEWS

Stockholm AIK lead in the national championship with 27 points, a point ahead of last year defending champions, Farjestadt. The multi-title holders Brynäs are now at the bottom of the ten-club standings with 17 points.

TONI INNAUER MAKES A COMEBACK

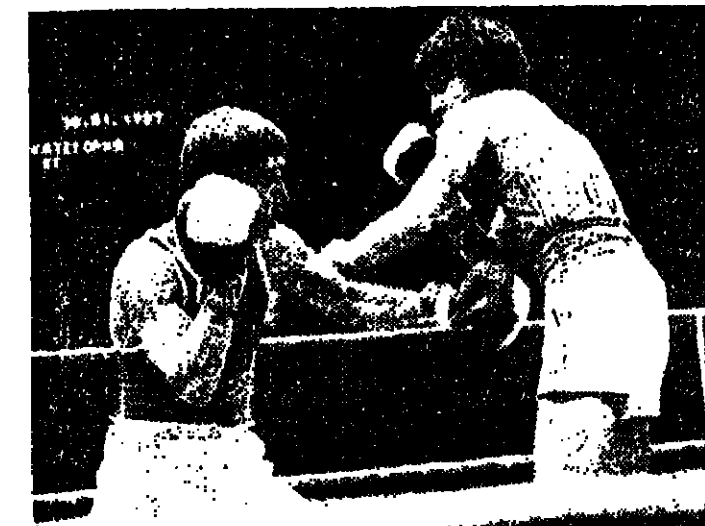
The mother of the Olympic ski-jump winner, Toni Innauer, was surprised when her son asked her to send his sport gear to Innsbruck. The champion's decision to return to big-time sport was also a pleasant surprise for the Austrian sports fans who regretted his earlier decision to train for a coach in Innsbruck.

Edmonton Oilers, and the high scoring Wayne Gretzky are still going strong, continuing at the head of the NHL standings with 60 points from 51 games, only two points clear of Buffalo Sabres now coached by Scotty Bowman. Boston Bruins have 62 points, and Montreal Canadiens and New York Islanders are level at 60 points each.



Alma-Ata Dynamo have made their leading position even more secure, after beating Kiev Dynamo, 13-7. The winners are pictured in the attack.

Photo by Yuri Turov



Yuri Alexandrov and Tony Monloya, both 18, showed very high standards.

Photos by Gennady Vonsovsky

Cup medalist Yuri Alexandrov (51 kg), European champion Viktor Miroshnichenko (54 kg), national title holder Sergei Michnik (60 kg), World Cup holder Serik Konakbayev (67 kg), national champion Alexander Belyayev (75 kg), European and World Cup winner Alexander Krupin (81 kg), and European title holder Alexander Yagubkin (91 kg).

Vincent Wohl, 18, St. Louis, could not conceal his joy in defeating 20-year-old Vasily Shi-

just commenced. I am sure I watched many future world champions and winners of continental championships," he emphasized. "But there is another side to such encounters, it helps young people from both countries get to know each other better."

Another two friendly matches (only the Moscow and Las Vegas matches are regarded as formal) are due in Leningrad on February 3 and in Donetsk on February 5.

SPEEDSKATING SPECTACULAR OVER

Tomas Gustafsson, 22, Sweden, is the new European title holder. He also set a new world mark of 14 min 23.39 sec in the 10,000 m, breaking the former record of 14:26.71 by Dmitry Ogolobin, USSR.

Gustafsson was the best all-rounder with 161.64 points, ahead of Rolf Falk-Larsen, Nor-

way (164.66) and Hilbert v.d. Duim, Holland (165.68). The title was decided in the Gustafsson-Falk-Larsen 10,000 m run, which the former won with a 6.75 sec margin.

Dmitry Bocharov, Leningrad, came sixth overall and the other Soviet entrant Yevgeny Solunsky, Kharkov, ended up 10th.

formal" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

AUSTRALIA

• New World Bookellers, 425, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000*

• M. and D. Balberyski, 98, Ausland St., St. Kilda-3182, Victoria*

• International Bookshop, Ltd. (2nd Floor), 17, Elizabeth St.,

Melbourne, Victoria, 3000*

• Spring Bookshop, Room 5, 1st Floor, 37, Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, 3000*

• Mr. A. M. Grunhard, 3/94, Trenchman Rd., Randwick, N.S.W., 2031*

• Pioneer Bookshop, 75, Bulwer St., Perth, Western Australia, 6000*

BURMA

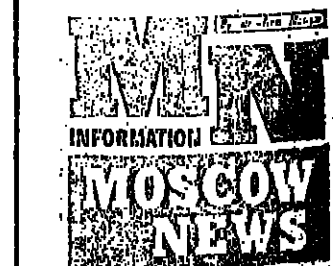
• Paper Stationary Printed Matter and Photographic

Stores Corporation 530/532, Merchant St., Rangoon

* Retailers

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2, Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 10

By air - from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

THE BEST AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS FROM ALL CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS AND TWENTY COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND THE AMERICAS HAVE BEEN ENTERED IN THE EXHIBITION "MINI-PHOTO-82" NOW DISPLAYED AT MOSELYOV, BYELORUSSIA. The most representative entrants were from photo clubs in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France and Italy.

NINE-STORY BUILDINGS CAPABLE OF STANDING UP TO SEVERE EARTHQUAKES ARE BEING BUILT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN DUSHANBE, THE CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN. They are built on special pylons projecting them from nine-force quakes.

FAR EASTERN RESEARCHERS ABOARD THE "AKADEMIK KOROLYOV" WEATHER SHIP ARE TO STUDY THE CYCLIC CHARACTER OF AIR FLOWS IN THE EQUATORIAL STRATOSPHERE. As a result of their research in the Pacific and Indian oceans it is hoped to improve long-term weather forecasting.

INFORMATION

No. 11 (325), FEBRUARY 6-8, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

Disarmament programme for the 80s

By 1990 it might well be possible to reduce the present number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the possession of each side by three or more times, approaching this goal stage by stage: the arsenals of the two sides being cut down by a third over the next few years, and then one could proceed further.

This was declared by Leonid Brezhnev in his talk with representatives of the Consultative Council for Disarmament of the Socialist International, who had come to Moscow to carry on the dialogue for détente, disarmament and peace.

The main thing now is to remove the threat of war. All Soviet foreign policy is geared to this end.

Diplomacy needs solutions rather than linkages, Leonid Brezhnev said. No sword can cut the Gordian knot of conflicts and disputes in the modern world. Patient, constructive negotiations leading to a real reduction and elimination of arms is the only way out.

Speaking of the Soviet-US talks now in progress in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Leonid Brezhnev noted that the initial stages of these talks aroused a certain apprehension, due to the

(Continued on page 2)

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS AT THE POL POT REPRESENTATIVE

Phnom Penh. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely protests against the continued presence of the representative from the Pol Pot regime at the United Nations, states the message from the Kampu-

Angolan president castigates South Africa

Luanda. The racist Republic of South Africa continues to violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola and to occupy some southern parts of Angolan territory, said José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA—Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of Angola. He was speaking at a meeting in Lubango, the capital of the province of Huila, held to mark the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle waged by the Angolan people for liberation from colonial and imperialist oppression.

chean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, addressed to the UN Secretary-General. The continued membership of the Pol Pot clique is detrimental for the international prestige held by this universal body.



In El Salvador the slightest of sympathy for the guerrillas may lead to arrest. Violence and terror cost the Reagan administration a pretty sum. It has recently become known that Reagan has decided on emergency aid, needing no Congressional approval, to the tune of \$4 million dollars for the Salvadoran junta. Earlier Congress had approved a \$6 million dollar aid programme for the current fiscal year.

Weinberger's MIDDLE EASTERN WALKAROUND BEGINS

Washington. Caspar Weinberger, US Secretary of Defense, has set off on his trip to the Middle East during which he will visit Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan "to discuss issues of interest to both sides".

It is said in local political circles here that the chief of the Pentagon is bent on consolidating American military-strategic interests in the rich oil-producing areas of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Weinberger will try to persuade Al-Riyadh to cooperate more closely with Washington in the military field, while in Oman he will discuss the implementation of the existing agreement on bases for the rapid deployment force.

It is also suggested that Weinberger will once again probe the ground for a "strategic union" in the Middle East, to involve a number of Arab states and Israel under American guidance.

FACTS and EVENTS

By 323 votes to 151, the French National Assembly has approved, on its second reading, a bill granting special status to the island of Corsica. The bill which gives the island a measure of autonomy envisages, among other things, the establishment of a regional assembly (local parliament) whose deputies will be elected by universal vote.

Crime is one of the most urgent problems in Naples, the largest city in the south of Italy. Since the year began, 39 people have been killed in gang warfare in Naples and its surroundings.

According to official statistics, Indian tea exports have reached a record level: India sold 228 thousand tons of tea in 1981. With its 33 thousand tea plantations, India is the world's largest producer of this commodity.

KARPOV VISITS UNESCO

World chess titlist Anatoly Karpov's recent visit to the UNESCO headquarters in Paris aroused much interest in France. Karpov had been invited by UNESCO Director-General A. M'Dow, who presented the champion with a UNESCO commemorative medal depicting Avicenna, the great philosopher. The three world champion displayed his talents by playing simultaneously on 15 boards, talked about chess history, and of the game's progress in the Soviet Union. He spoke at length about his plans and answered numerous questions. World title matches, he pointed out, are very taxing, both artistically and physically.

Karpov stated that he intends entering for four international tournaments this year and to lead a Soviet team for the chess Olympiad next November in Switzerland, which he rates as the year's most important event.

MOSCOW-FRANKFURT AIR ROUTE CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Taking off on a scheduled flight between Moscow and Frankfurt am Main, an IL-62 airliner marks the first decade of the establishment of regular air links between this country and West Germany.

At first there were only two flights a week on this route operated by Aeroflot and Lufthansa. In 1972, 20,000 passengers were carried.

Today there are 11 weekly flights between the two cities, two continuing to Havana and one to Lima. In addition, Aeroflot planes fly regularly to Hamburg, Munich and Düsseldorf. Last year a total of 170,000 passengers were carried between the two countries.

The flight of the first Soviet Aeroflot IL-62, have started to the FRG.



Soviet chess champion Anatoly Karpov plays against 15 players (of all levels) in a simultaneous game at the UNESCO building in Paris. Photo AP-TASS

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

Disarmament programme for the 80s

(Continued from page 1)

obvious reluctance of the American side to seek for the basis of a mutually acceptable arrangement. The zero option put forward by Washington, calling for the USSR to unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles, cannot be called a serious approach. Both the December 1979 NATO decision and "Reagan's plan" are in complete contradiction to the principle of parity and equal security. They are aimed at wrecking the existing military balance, both in Europe and on a global scale, to the detriment of the security of the USSR and of its allies.

Leonid Brezhnev clarified the Soviet standpoint on the reduction of nuclear arms targeted at

Europe. We are prepared to implement it, at any moment, into a corresponding agreement, or, as a start, into a general fundamental statement by both sides. We continue to hope for a favourable response from the USA, he said.

The reaching of accord between the USSR and the USA on another outstanding problem of our time — the limitation of strategic arms — is of equal importance, said the Soviet leader. The American administration occasionally declared that it allegedly wants to achieve a radical reduction of strategic arms. But Washington makes no positive steps to this end and hinders by differing, but equally far-fetched pretext, even the resumption of talks.

REAGAN FINDS A WORTHY ALLY

New York. President R. Reagan of the United States has wholeheartedly given his support to the apartheid regime in South Africa during an interview with the CBS television network.

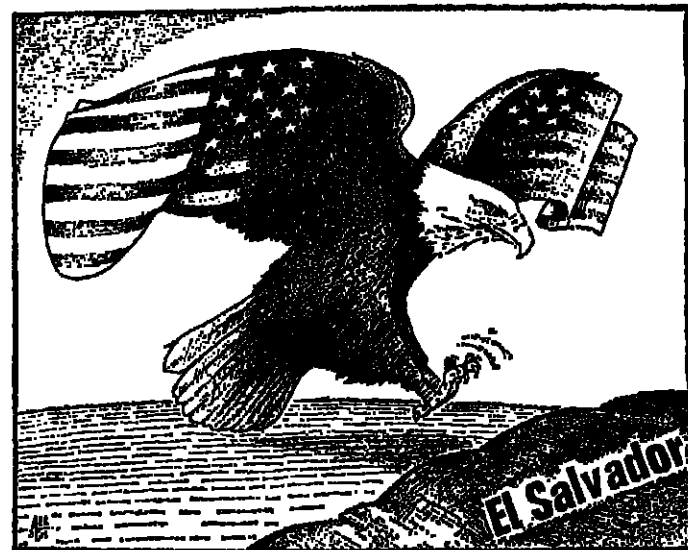
Although he expressed antipathy towards apartheid, he immediately declared that it is advisable to accept the Republic of South Africa as a friend and ally. He added that it is not the policy of the United States to turn its back on a state which used to be its ally and fought with the Americans in all the wars over the past century. He deliberately ignored the fact that the ruling nationalist party

friendly to the United States opposed the Union of South Africa siding with the anti-fascist coalition, and that many of its leaders, including the former president and prime minister Vorster, were then interned for their pro-Nazi activities.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The real threat to Greece comes from Turkey which refuses to recognize the status quo in the Aegean and continues to maintain its presence in Cyprus. Greece is in a rather peculiar and even unique position within NATO. It faces a threat from its own partner in the North Atlantic Alliance."

From a statement made in Bonn by the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu



Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

News media should serve progress

Mexico City. The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) has met in the Mexican town of Acapulco.

Delegates attending the session concentrated on the need to struggle against mass media imperialism of Western powers and to establish a new and fairer international order in mass media. Representatives from socialist and most of the developing countries supported the International Programme. They exposed attempts by the West to use it as a front for eventual interference into the affairs of the emergent countries.

POSITIVE STEPS BY NEW GHANAIAI AUTHORITY

Accra. The authorities in Ghana have announced the establishment of a committee to supervise citizens' incomes. People living beyond their means must present relevant explanations to this committee.

The Provisional Council for National Defence has also demanded that the population hand over to the police all firearms and radio transmitters presently in their possession.

JOINT MANOEUVRES PLANNED

Seoul. Jiji Tsushin-TASS. On February 13, USA and South Korea will begin their joint military Team Spirit-82 exercises conducted in the south of the Korean Peninsula, according to the command of the US 40,000 troops deployed in South Korea. The manoeuvres will involve over 100,000 South Korean troops and some 60,000 American ground, air, navy and marine forces. The exercises are planned to last ten weeks.

Ivan SEMYONOV

VIEWPOINT

WHO THREATENS THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA?

The Pentagon is getting ready to provide the Salvadoran junta urgently with A-37 attack planes, UN-1 helicopter gunships, C-130 transport planes and O-2 reconnaissance planes. These have been reported by AP referring to Pentagon sources. Altogether \$5 million dollars in urgent military aid will be given to the junta.

America is going all out to quench the revolutionary movement in El Salvador. Over the past two years the United States has doubled its economic aid to the Salvadoran government and provided it with large consignments of arms. After the Salvadoran guerrillas had seized some towns during offensive operations last January, the USA provided the junta with arms to the tune of 300 million dollars. Still bigger deliveries of arms, helicopters, military trucks and communication equipment are planned for the future. Over the next two years these deliveries are to go up 2.5 to threefold. There are plans for military deliveries to Honduras

allegedly to block the flow of arms to rebel forces in El Salvador.

The military junta in El Salvador is already helped by hundreds of military "advisers" and other American servicemen. It is under their guidance and direct participation, and with the help of arms provided by America, that the government troops in El Salvador are killing civilians.

Developments in El Salvador are but further illustration that the USA is behind unrest in Central America. It poses a threat to the nations there and creates yet another pocket of international tension.

A Pentagon official has said outright that ever since the first day the current administration came to power, it has been pushing for military interference in Central America. Washington is presently engaged in concrete preparations for taking military action against countries where revolutionary change is under way.

It was in order to secure peo-

ple and to demonstrate its military strength that the American navy staged the large-scale manoeuvres Ridox-81, Ocean Venture-81 and Eagle-Vista-81 at the end of last year. Other countries, subservient to Washington, also took part. American naval forces in the Caribbean are now being stepped up, a new region of US military command having been set up there. In addition, it is planned to move an aircraft carrier task force to the area from the Indian Ocean in order to bolster the American naval presence.

Recently the training in the United States of counter-revolutionary gangs for the "armed overthrow" of governments in Nicaragua, Cuba and the Panama has acquired a special urgency. The infiltration into Nicaragua by terrorists in the pay of the CIA special services is already well under way. They burn down houses and kill agrarian reform activists and teachers. There are plans for armed interventions by US mercenary gangs, which will

include elements from the former Somoza army and Cuban counter-revolutionaries. American armed involvement in such an invasion has not been ruled out. The "San Francisco Examiner" quotes some US administration sources as saying that secret support should be given to Nicaraguan anti-communist rebels operating in the mountainous areas of Honduras and Costa Rica. Washington is planning to set up a strong resistance movement against the Nicaraguan government: an invasion following in the wake of an armed anti-Sandinista insurrection would be immediately backed up by a US sea and air blockade of Nicaragua.

The American preparations for direct military intervention in Cuba are being stepped up; these include the strengthening of the Guantanamo naval base; more overflight of Cuba by American reconnaissance planes; the continued use against the island of bacteriological weapons; more threats of a sea and air blockade against Nicaragua; and the creation of a new radio station broadcasting to Cuba.

Washington refuses to renounce itself to Latin American countries pursuing an independent foreign policy of their own. It refuses to acknowledge that the root cause of current revolutionary developments in Central America is the aggressive activities of the USA and the poverty and hunger induced by the dictatorial regimes, having the support of the United States.

NATIONALIZATION BILL SUFFERS ANOTHER SET-BACK

Paris. The French nationalization bill has suffered another setback. The right-wing majority in the French Senate refused to even discuss the revised draft in the third reading declaring that it was dubious juridically and constitutionally, dangerous socially and adventurist financially and economically.

The intense infighting surrounding the bill to nationalize industrial and financial companies and banks, one of the reforms introduced by the French government, has been going on for more than six months. The original bill eventually approved by the National Assembly despite fee-dragging by the right-wing opposition was rejected by the Constitutional Council into whose hands it was delivered by the same right-wing deputies. At the request of the Constitutional Council, the government has had to make certain concessions and to change some clauses.

INDICTMENT FOR MADRID REBELS

Madrid. The Procurator of the Supreme Council of Military Justice has presented defence lawyers with the indictment against the defendants involved in the abortive coup on February 23 last year.

Sentences of thirty years in prison each are demanded for the three main culprits—Lt. Col. A. Tejero Molina, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch and Gen. Alfonso Armada. The other 23 accused could also be sentenced to lengthy terms in prison. The defendants have been charged with armed revolt.

FACTS AND EVENTS

□ The setting up of a network of medical institutions and schools is a priority in the government programme to raise living standards in Northern Yemen. Over the past three years, dozens of secondary and primary schools have been opened in different parts of the country along with a number of professional training centres, 11 outpatient departments and medical posts, and nine hospitals.

□ The highest rate of militization in developing countries is Asia is recorded in Pakistan and South Korea where military expenditure now equals 33 per cent of the budget. These countries are followed by Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and other ASEAN nations whose expenditure on military matters has shot up over the past few years.

IRRIGATION GROWS APACE IN INDIA

Delhi. Nearly 80 million hectares, or almost one-third of arable land in India, is irrigated. Irrigation makes it possible to gather two or even three crops a year and to introduce a large scale, the sowing of profitable crops as cotton, sugarcane, soybeans etc. In the past years, India has achieved a number of irrigation milestones.

Under the country's 5th five-year plan, 12.5 million hectares are envisaged for irrigation. The Government is planning to build 100,000 small irrigation projects. Rural Electrification and irrigation have also been more than a hundred million rupees have been marked for this purpose.

FACTS AND EVENTS

□ "The Indian Observer" newspaper writes that the Indian government has decided to establish a special commission to investigate subversive operations by the CIA in India.

□ According to statistics released by the Malaysian government, 40 per cent of the country's rural population live below the official poverty line.

□ The population of Austria now totals over 7,555 thousand people, an increase of 100 thousand over the past decade, says the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

PROVOCATION AGAINST LIBYAN LINER

Tripoli. According to the Libyan radio, two USAF Phantom planes intercepted a Libyan plane making a regular flight from Athens to Tripoli and for some time carried out hazardous manoeuvres close to it, causing panic among the passengers.

The Libyan government, continues the report, has vigorously condemned the provocation and demanded that the UN Security Council take effective sanctions against such air terrorists who violate the elementary norms of international law.

PEOPLE

Webb Challes intends to take five years to complete a round-the-world voyage in an open yacht live and a half metres long. During the first stage from America to Australia, he employed only one crew and a sail. This trip was a near disaster, however, the fortunate traveller is recuperating in Malaysia and preparing to continue the trip.

□ □ □

This was the most terrifying film that I have ever appeared in, stated the world acclaimed actress Lesley-Anne Down, to reporters concerning the recently completed film, "The Sphinx". In this production she plays the role of an Egyptologist, who is the first to open the tomb of Soff I. When I recall the filming, it makes my flesh creep, she exclaimed. The producer decided to stick to historical authenticity without any deviations, and in one of the scenes he went as far as to introduce 130 bats into the dark tomb. Can you imagine sharing the set with such realistic props?



The House of Soviet Science and Culture was recently opened at a ceremony in Delhi. The house contains all the necessary facilities for holding large exhibitions, concerts and lectures, and showing films. Following the inauguration of an institute for the Russian Language, it intends to open India's first school for Russian classical ballet and dances of the peoples of the USSR, a chess club named after the Soviet chess champion Mikhail Botvinnik, a theatre studio, and literary courses.

AN INFORMATION No. 11, 1982

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ON THE WAY TO STABILIZATION

Reports coming in from different parts of Poland show that despite certain difficulties, linked to the shortage of electric power, raw materials, and of commodities on the home market, the country's socio-political and economic life continues to stabilize. This is how PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent Oleg Losato describes the present-day situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Many of these reports testify to the renewed activities of organizations belonging to the Polish United Workers' Party and to their positive influence upon processes leading to the overcoming of crisis phenomena, the "Pravda" correspondent points out.

Marital law was introduced to prevent a counter-revolutionary coup d'état, to restore order to the streets of Polish cities and to create the necessary conditions for the normal operation of plants and factories and to the whole economy. But as is noted by the Polish press, only the first of these tasks have been achieved. The task of stabilization is more complicated.

It is linked, Losato emphasizes, to the consolidation of the socialist foundations of the state, to the effective utilization of economic potential, accumulated over the years of people's power and to the establishment, for this purpose, of a proper social climate, based on trust and cooperation. A successful solution of these problems of vital importance for the country depends, as is absolutely clear, on the Polish United Workers' Party, and the determination and consistency of its actions.

THE RESURRECTION OF KAMPUCHEA

In the history of Kampuchea 1981 will go down as the year of the establishment of people's power and of the revival and consolidation of the national economy, writes the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY. It is pointed out that following the liberation of the country, agriculture has been largely restored, major industrial enterprises rehabilitated and transport services, financial and commercial institutions brought back to normal. It is natural that the people's power of Kampuchea, whose rational economy rests on agriculture, attaches paramount importance to the restoration of farm production. In this context, the magazine reports, both summer and autumn rice harvests in 1980 amounted to some 1.5 million tonnes. According to preliminary data, the harvest this year was at least this big.

The magazine also notes the marked progress that has been made in education and the health service, which had been completely liquidated by the Pol Pot clique. Now there are almost 6,000 primary schools and more than a million students in the schools. Illiteracy is to be wiped out by 1983. Hospitals have been opened in all provincial centres and practically the entire population of the country is covered by the medical service.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS IN LAHORE

An organization calling itself the Pakistan Medical Research Centre (PMRC), affiliated to Maryland University (USA), is carrying out bacteriological experiments for the purpose of poisoning people during bacteriological warfare, according to an article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Iann Andronov, who managed to visit the centre. Andronov states that the PMRC is financed by the US agency for international development, i.e., to all intents and purposes, by the CIA. Centre's director is an American, Professor David Nalin. The journalist notes that CIA-recruited American biologists working at the laboratories, while pretending to combat malaria, are breeding particularly poisonous mosquitoes which infect their victims with deadly viruses. The overseas poisoners hope to make use of the seasonal migration of nomadic cattle-breeders from Pakistan to Afghanistan and, by infecting the nomads and herds, to start off an epidemic of encephalitis in Afghanistan.

CIA BEHIND POLISH TROUBLES

The CIA is largely responsible for the troubles in Poland, according to the NEW TIMES weekly. The weekly points out that the CIA has mobilized many of its agents in the trade union movement for subversive activities against Poland. The death of George Meany has not weakened the CIA's long-standing ties with AFL-CIO. Meany, therefore, that this labour confederation has been used as a channel to finance the counter-revolution in Poland. The so-called AFL-CIO documentation centre was established in Paris, with one of its main tasks being to organize anti-government actions in Poland. When the US National Security Council decided to finance "Solidarity", AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland at once gave his consent to carry out America's "actions of aid" via the trade unions. In actual fact these "actions" amounted to acts of subversion and espionage, the weekly writes.

Science and technology

CRAYFISH PAPER

The technology of producing paper from the armoured shell of crayfish, languste and shrimps has been elaborated at the Japanese Industrial Research Institute in Takamatsu on Shikoku Island. The results on the research, conducted since the beginning of 1978, can be seen from the patent application submitted by the institute, which was actually written upon paper made from crayfish. The main component for this paper is obtained from a substance in the shell which has the same chemical composition and physical properties as cellulose. The wings of butterflies and various other insects are also effective for the production of paper.

COUSTEAU TO EXPLORE UNDERWATER AMAZON

The unique underwater world of the Amazon—the world's largest river—has always aroused the interest of scientists. This April, expedition led by Jacques-Yves Cousteau will set out from the city of Belen in the Amazon estuary on a long journey along the Amazon and its tributaries. They will be equipped with a submarine laboratory called "Calypso", a helicopter, a plane, and a small hovercraft.

At present, Jacques-Yves Cousteau is in Brazil negotiating arrangements for his expedition with the Brazilian government. This is going to be the most difficult journey I have undertaken, more difficult even than our expedition to Antarctica, says Cousteau.

DRUG SMUGGLER BEHIND UNREST IN INDIA

Kathmandu. A sentence of 14-year imprisonment has been passed out by a court in Kathmandu to James Edward Goodman, charged with starting an illegal business for making narcotics and with drug trafficking. It is believed that Goodman and

his cronies sold their wares not only in Nepal but also abroad and maintained links with the international mafia.

During a search of his quarters, in addition to drugs, the police also discovered documents indicating Goodman's involvement in the recent unrest in Assam, a north-eastern state of neighbouring India.

OF INTEREST

How to programme your jewellery

An unusual invention—jewellery ornaments controlled by electronics has been patented in Britain. A liquid crystal display was mounted as a setting into jewellery items. Their glow will gradually change depending on the programme fed into the miniature memory.

Wife jealous of disco ditches husband

According to the "Bild-Zeitung" newspaper, a certain Mr. Alan, from Glasgow, decided to break the world record entered in the Guinness Book

of Records of 2,016 hours of non-stop listening to disco music. His attempt had one unforeseen result: after enduring 220 hours of his husband's "discomanor", his wife left him saying, "from now on, he is married not to me, but to his disco disco".

This tiny monkey's name is William. He was raised in the small British town of Little Orton by Brian and Joan Pollard who work at the local zoo. The mother abandoned William three days after his birth, he then weighed only 20 grammes. The one-and-a-half-year-old monkey resides in a spacious cage at the Polard's place. His hobby is gawking at matches which his pla-



Photo Camera Press-TASS

Japan Co 1982

Round the Soviet Union

● IN 1981 THE USSR MERCHANT MARINE CARRIED 54.4 MILLION PASSENGERS. As before, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov shipping companies top the list of the Soviet Union's biggest passenger carriers.

● IN THE SEVENTIES, THE NUMBER OF SOVIET CITIES POSSESSING MORE THAN A MILLION INHABITANTS HAS DOUBLED, NOW STANDS AT 24. They are developing according to plans ensuring the rise in living conditions and taking into account the need for rapid industrial growth and efficient transport systems. Moscow is faced with housing over eight million people, therefore 100,000 new flats are constructed every year.

● IN TURKMENIA ANOTHER FOUR THOUSAND HECTARES ARE TO BE GIVEN OVER TO THE VINE. Today more vines are being planted in the Gyar Valley where the sweetest Soviet grapes are grown. Plantations and orchards here occupy nearly 20 thousand hectares.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA IN THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL OF TBILISI HAS GOT UNDER WAY WITH THE PLANTING OF AN OAK COPSE. The new estate, which will provide homes for 40 thousand people, is to consist of blocks of flats built on terraces on mountain slopes. All industry will be banned from the area.

● TEN THOUSAND SPECIALISTS HAVE GRADUATED FROM THE ARCTIC SCHOOL IN LENINGRAD, WHICH TRAINS PERSONNEL FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES IN THE FAR NORTH. The school was first opened 30 years ago. Although its graduates have to be prepared to work in harsh climate conditions, it is one of the most popular educational institutions in the country.

● AN EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE BOOKS IS NOW BEING HELD IN VILNIUS, THE CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA. On display are specialized books on science and culture. The show intends to boost the popularity of Japanese writers in Lithuania, whose publishing houses issue works by Japanese authors numbering half a million editions over the past decade.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE COAL OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

The Pavlodar Irtys River area accounts for a tenth of the coal produced in the USSR, one-sixth of the ferro alloys, and one-twelfth of tractors. Due to this economic potential the region is now a leading area and one of the most dynamic in the country, writes the GUDOK newspaper.

Soil and copper, silver and gold, lime and molybdenum, raw materials for the aluminum industry—this incomplete list forms just a portion of the underground treasures located in the area. The main product is the fuel used by thermal electric stations.

The major Ekibastuz and the Maikubinsk coal deposits estimated at around 14,000 million tonnes were thoroughly prospected and already mining has commenced on the outskirts of Pavlodar.

Already in various parts of the country 40 to 50 train loads of coal leave the coal fields every day. The Ekibastuz coal fuels 20 electric stations in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan whose aggregate capacity is 15,000,000 kW.

A SPACE DISASTER KILLED THE DINOSAUR

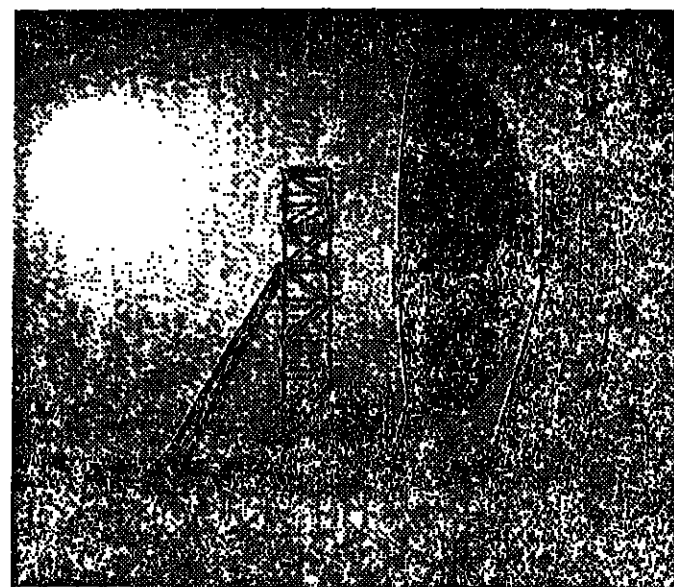
A collision of a large space body with the Earth could accelerate the extinction of many species of animals and plants during the end of the Cretaceous period, 65,000,000 years ago. This hypothesis has been launched

SOLAR HEATING HOUSES

In the Armenian village of Metsamor an unusual house has been built out of rose-coloured tufa. Nick-named "sunshine house" by the local residents, it was designed and put up by the combined efforts of the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Armenian specialists. The house is run on solar power. This keeps it warm all the year round, as well as provides it with hot water and results in a 50 per cent saving in heating costs. The solar power installation is noiseless and smokeless and is ideal from the point of view of environmental protection.



"Sunshine house" in Metsamor.



The solar furnace in Yerevan.

Scientists are now considering building such installations in Metsamor on a wide scale.

There are 328 sunny days a year in Armenia. The most intensive solar radiation nationwide has been recorded on the eastern shores of Lake Sevan, high up in the mountains. For this reason a

CMEA solar energy centre has been set up in Yerevan, the republic's capital. In experiments with a solar furnace being carried out at the central Soviet researchers and their foreign colleagues are melting metal, burning ceramics, and testing boilers for solar electric stations.

GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial office of the "Moskovskiy Novosti" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each

participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimetres, or a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

The competition's address is: 109518, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St, International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

Shipyard given the go ahead

A ship repairs yard, the largest in all the Irtysh basin (Irtysh is a tributary of the great Siberian Ob River), will soon be built in the old town of Tara in the north of the Omsk Region.

The fleet here will be doubled with the addition of some 200 ships, mostly for delivering cargoes to oil and gas fields in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions. The new shipyard, therefore, will specialize in the maintenance of powerful tugs.

AZERBAIJAN'S NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

All-Bairamly, a small town in the Azerbaijan steppes, is now a major industrial centre of this Transcaucasian republic. Oil extraction, the light and food industries and power engineering are developing rapidly in this town which was founded less than 20 years ago.

The establishment of the first instrument-making plant in the town reflects the changes taking place in Azerbaijan's industry. About ten years ago the republic decided to concentrate on the development of these industries involved in technological progress. Today the electronics, electrical engineering, machine-building and precision instrument-making industries are developing at rapid rates in All-Bairamly.

Apart from Baku, the traditional centre of Azerbaijan industry, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingochaur and Stepanakert have also been transformed into industrial cities. All of the synthetic rubber, produced in Azerbaijan, half of the artificial leather, carpets and textiles and 70 per cent of all electric power come from the latter cities.

FISH FROM MAN-MADE SEA

In the nine years that the Krasnodar reservoir in the southern part of European Russia has been in existence, large stocks of fish have been built up. Over this period, four and a half million different species of fish have been fed into its waters. At present, the artificial sea boasts of 28 species of fish many of which exist there in quantities which allow them to be caught on a commercial scale.

MOVEABLE CAR WAGON DUMPER

A Dnepropetrovsk factory, producing equipment for metal plants, in the Ukraine, has completed work on this country's first moveable wagon dumper, which takes only one minute to unload a 134-tonne wagon. It can handle wagons of all types intended for the transportation of coke, ores and their bulk cargo.

In our country at the present time we have over a thousand refresher courses available at institutes, while ministries, firms, factories and other organizations run special courses of their own. Over 2.5 million managers and specialists each year enroll on refresher courses organized within the state system. A unified system has been established whereby all workers are sent on refresher courses not less than once every five-six years. In 1980, for example, over 3.5 million workers at leading branches of industry in the Russian Federation improved their qualifications.

TV AND CINEMA

Is there a major difference between films made for the cinema and TV, with specific reference to the artistic genres involved? Yes, writes leading scriptwriter Yevgeny Gabitovich in PRAVDA. The difference lies in the outstanding possibilities of contact with the viewer afforded by the "small screen".

A vital aspect of films made for wide screens is the movement of the camera, its ability to cover vast areas, such screens are ideal for showing large-scale pictures depicting global events of yesterday and today. In a TV film it is the close-up that is important: of a man's face and his words, be he a political commentator, competitor or an actor. In place of the dramatic plot and action comes the dramaturgy of thought, the desire to trace and embody on the screen man's intellectual and spiritual life. Indeed it is the very aspect, in my opinion, Gabitovich continues, that is lacking in cinema today, whatever also the screen. It often falls to rise to the level of serious literature—to provide deeply-tell reflections on life.

STUDY WHILE YOU WORK

Today the manager or specialist has to continue to study practically throughout his working life, says Nikolai Krasnov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Given the present rates of development in science and technology, our knowledge very soon becomes outdated. It has to be constantly adapted to the demands of life and industry, and this is an on-going process, Krasnov says.

Places to visit

FOR WINE CONNOISSEURS

The white stork, a symbol of happiness and good fortune in Moldavia, is to be found on the labels of all bottles of Moldavian wine. The stork is portrayed with a bunch of grapes in its beak.

Moldavia produces excellent wine, indeed 20 per cent of all the wine produced in the USSR comes from the republic. At international wine and cognac tasting contests bottles bearing



In the hall for tasting wines.



This ancient building houses the exhibition hall of Moldavian wines.

the white stork emblem have won hundreds of medals.

The aromatic, sun-soaked Moldavian grape is a provider of strength, energy and good humor. The white wine is ideal for drinking on any occasion. The Moldavian greenish-golden "Aligote" is a very light wine, you could even call it "airy". And don't forget to sample the brand wine "Tetyushka", meaning "maidenly" or "for maidens". It is a wine of a special tenderness and elegance with a complex bouquet and light flavor. Though the Moldavian white wines are excellent they are nonetheless inferior in some respects to the red wines produced in the republic. The red wines are usually dense, and productive of pleasant after-effects of tastes. Pour a glass of "Cabernet". Just look into its dark-ruby depths. Not without reason wine-makers call it the "king of red wines". It is a wine for men and needs to be respected and given one's full attention. Titulus talk is out of the question when sipping "Cabernet".

Should you find yourself in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and care to strike up a closer acquaintance with the wines produced in the republic, then you couldn't do better than visit the Moldavian Wine-Tasting Exhibition Hall, situated on the corner of Kievskaya and 28 Iyunya streets.

A Kremlin palace restored

Restoration work is over on the Patriarchal Palace, one of the most remarkable monuments of the Moscow Kremlin.

Of particular note is the palace's interior with fine examples of icon painting completed in 1721 on the orders of Peter the Great. They were moved there in 1929 from the Kremlin's former Ascension Cathedral. The iconostasis, in itself an outstanding monument of decorative art, had not escaped damage. The restorers reinforced

the frame using bars and wire. Also renovated were 14 beautiful chandeliers made by Russian and foreign craftsmen.

Two new sections have been organized at the Museum of 17th-century Applied Art and Life Styles, now housed in the Patriarchal Palace. One is devoted to 17th-century embroidery and the other to icon painting of the same period. Also on view will be valuable items from the Kremlin Armoury.

REPUBLIC OF LONG-LIVERS

A museum dedicated to those who live long lives is to be set up in Abkhazia, in the Mokvsky Cathedral, an architectural monument dating back to the 10th century.

In this autonomous republic on the Black Sea coast, with a population of little over half a million, there are about three thousand long-livers. Many are the grey-haired horsemen in Abkhazia, enjoying excellent health and full of the joys of spring. A lot of the old-timers continue physical labour until they are well into their nineties and over. Thus, for instance, Shkhangery Bzhaniya, from the village of Tamysh near Sukhum, lived until he was 147 and until the very last days of his life worked on the vineyards of the local collective farm. The republic's Narzha Ensemble is made up of singers, dancers and musicians with ages ranging from 70 to 120.

Art through the eyes of children

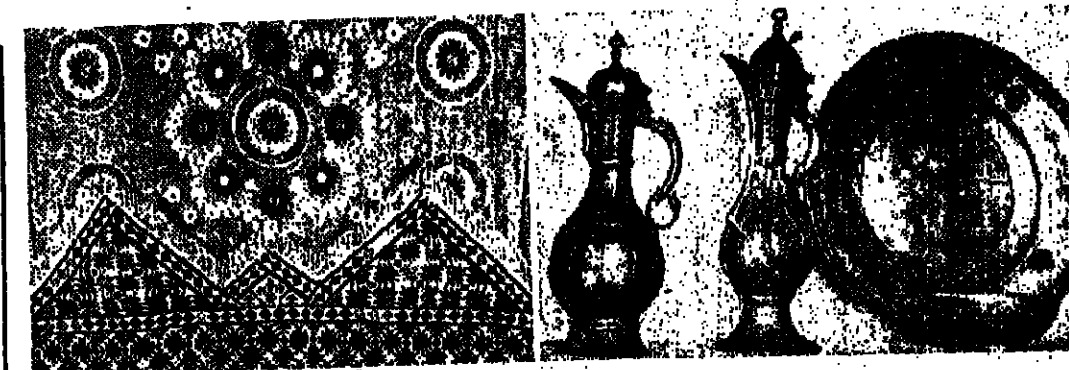
In the Buryat city of Severobalsk an exhibition entitled "The World Through Children's Eyes" has opened. The young artists range between the ages of three and seventeen, and

OF INTEREST

YASHKA THE EAGLE AS FACTORY WATCHMAN

An eagle, by the name of Yashka, fulfills the function of watchman at the Kirovsky (Volga Area) battery iron factory. Proudly surveying the world from the perch of its huge cage set up on the roof of the central block of the factory, the eagle frightens off crows, jacksdaws and other wild birds which before invaded the factory precincts bringing infectious disease.

Everyone knows Yashka at the factory. He answers immediately to his name and, waving his metre-long wings, allows himself to be stroked. The feathered watchman eagerly catches food thrown to him in his claws and understands the words "go out", "come in".



A Museum of Ethnography has opened in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. The items on display include objects of decorative and applied art, such as pieces of jewellery, ceramics, embroidery in gold-thread, and rich collections of caulked and incrustated tableware made out of copper and tin. The art of Tajik craftsmen has been shown at exhibitions in Turkey, Bulgaria, India, France, Cuba, and elsewhere. Patchwork carpet. ● 19th-century copper jug.

VIEWPOINT

Legendary Magnitka

For the past decade the USSR has been No. 1 steelmaker in the world. Of particular importance in the Soviet steel-making industry is the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, known in this country as Magnitka. This was the first major project to be completed during the first five-year plan in Soviet history (1920-32). It has recently celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Metal made in Magnitogorsk goes to 7,000 factories in the Soviet Union and to 35 countries in the world. In its 50 years of existence it has produced 284 million tonnes of cast iron, 371 million tonnes of steel and 200 million tonnes of rolled metal. The facts behind these figures are described below by Alexander BORISOV, First Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

Magnitka is the biography of our times cast in steel. Magnitka for us is a symbol of whole generations and of what appeared to be insurmountable difficulties.

Late in the twenties and early thirties the country embarked upon its industrialization programme. It started building its metal and coal base in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk coal basin. In the foothills of the Magnitka Mountain only virgin steppe-land was to be seen. The Magnitka was to effect a group name for several hills rich in iron ore of a very high grade. This was the place chosen as the site for the future metallurgical plant.

A spade, a pick and a wheelbarrow were the main implements used. Many specialists at that time, particularly those from abroad who were invited as consultants, were of the opinion that it would take at least ten years to build such a big plant. Yet it took the Combine less than three years from the date construction work started to produce its first steel.

In the forties, when German fascist troops invaded the Ukraine, most plants were dismantled and sent to the Urals and even further eastwards. The country was in bad need of armour. Magnitka started to make it in ordinary blast furnaces. Every second tank and every third shell during the war were made from Magnitogorsk steel.

Even after the war Magnitka remained the country's biggest metal producer, though by this time many other steel plants had been built. In the 9th five-year plan alone (1971-75) the increment in Magnitka's yield amounted to the total output of a major metallurgical plant.

Labour productivity at Magnitka is twice as high as the average for the industry as a whole. It remains the best enterprise in terms of costs. Its profits are always on the rise; in 1981 they reached 680 million roubles.

Specialists from Magnitka are well known outside our country. They have built metallurgical factories in Bulgaria, Poland, India, Turkey, Iran and elsewhere.

For five decades now Magnitka has been producing steel, industry's bread, as it is sometimes called. I cannot help feeling proud of Magnitka. I worked there for upwards of two years, starting life as head of the blast-furnace workshop and graduating to the position of director.

PROFILES

Nodar DUMBADZE

Everything that the popular Georgian author, Dumbadze, writes is appreciated, though his works are often republished, they are impossible to find in the shops. They sell like hot cakes. His books are turned into films and plays and have been translated into more than thirty languages: they have been published in the United States, France, Japan, Sweden, the FRG, England, Turkey and Finland. What is the secret of his success?

I believe in a joyful, buoyant vision of the world, says Dumbadze. People should get a sense of relief from reading fiction, rather than be made to feel down in the dumps—one should avoid pulling one's reader in a gloomy frame of mind (nearly all Dumbadze's works have happy endings). There is good in every man and it is the writer's task to stimulate his reader into showing his best qualities—to kindle in him a longing for goodness and spirituality. Humanism is either to be found in man from birth, or it can be developed consciously. I am convinced that there are boundless opportunities to foster this quality within ourselves.

Dumbadze's books teach us to feel responsible towards and compassion for our fellowmen. For his last novel, "The Law of Eternity" he was awarded the Lenin prize. Bachana Ramisvili, the hero, reveals the



law of eternity, of immortality: it is the law of humanity. "A man's soul is one hundred times heavier than his body... It is so heavy that one man alone cannot

carry it... This is why, while we are alive, we have to try and help each other..." In other words, the law of eternity amounts to the law of mutual help, to a community spirit, to the indivisibility of one man from the other.

Such concepts and as well as his humour are inseparable elements in Dumbadze's works. "Indomitable", "disarming", "cascading" and even "Dumbadze-like" are epithets that have been used to describe it. One only has to open any one of his books to be convinced of this. I never write with the different nationalities who read my works in mind, says Dumbadze. The passions depicted in a book should be universal. I was touched when in the preface to the Japanese edition to my book it was said that Zurikela (the hero of the story "Grandma, I like, I like and Me") was a Japanese bloke. In France he was taken to be a young man from Provence; I could quote similar examples from Turkey and the GDR. Many Russian readers wrote: "My grandmother was just like this!"

All Dumbadze's works are autobiographical and written in the first person. The hero is always the same (Dumbadze himself), while the characters "migrate" from book to book, only their ages and the situations in which they find themselves changing. Asked which thoughts he treasures most in his works, Dumbadze answered: The ability to love. This is the greatest gift that man is given by nature.

Marianna MARKOVA

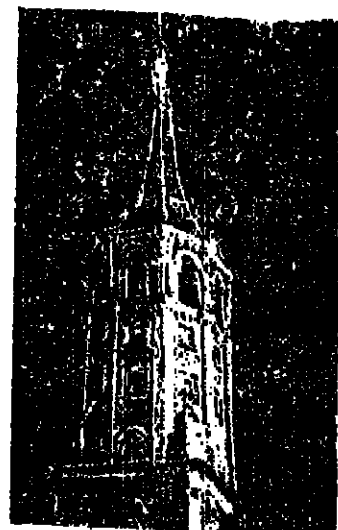
The architects' view of the past

Paintings and graphic sheets by Moscow architects are on display at an exhibition which opened at the Moscow Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, located at the Razina Street. The subjects represent views of ancient Russian cities, rare structures, and present the interiors from old interior houses.

The exhibition is open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, between noon and 7 p.m.



"Lvov, Diana".



"In Suzdal".
Ye. Ovsyannikov.

FACTS AND EVENTS

On tour. The Moscow Circus made quite a hit in Turin at the start of its Italian tour.

Guest performances. In May the Finnish national opera company, including soloists, choir and orchestra, will tour the Soviet Union, appearing in Moscow, Leningrad, and Tallinn with "The Red Line" by the contemporary Finnish composer Aulis Sallinen, and Verdi's "Macbeth".

Books. For the first time in the history of the Tajik nation a national encyclopedia has been published in the Tajik language. Over four hundred thousand articles are included in the six-volume edition.

AN EVENING WITH TIKHON KHRENNIKOV

An evening in honour of the celebrated Soviet composer, Tikhon Khrennikov, was held recently at Moscow's Central Concert Hall.

Accompanied by the Variety Symphony Orchestra of Central Television and All-Union Radio, conducted by Yuri Shtaniyev, Khrennikov played the finale to his Second Piano Concerto. The programme was completed by a new production of the "Ballad of a Hussar" ballet—danced by the

Classical Ballet Ensemble under the direction of Irina Tikhomirnova; by songs from films and plays, by fragments of opera and musical comedies.

My music is addressed to the widest audience, which explains the wide variety of genres in the present concert, said the composer. I am now at work on my Third Piano Concerto. I also have plans to write songs dedicated to our great contemporaries.

A DISPLAY OF JAPANESE MASTERPIECES

Miniature sculptures from Japan, known as Netsuke, are at present on view at the Pakov House of Exhibitions. They come from the Hermitage Museum collection.

This is the first exhibition in our country devoted to Netsuke, an art form created by Japanese masters of the 18th-19th centuries. The show sums up the research done to this unique genre of applied art, illustrates its development and its many schools and styles.

It is of interest that it was due to the absence of pockets in traditional Eastern dress, that Netsuke came into being. The Japa-

nese used these carved figures, made out of elephant tusk, wood and horn, as counter-weights which they threaded on a string and wore on the inside of their kimono belt to keep in place their tobacco-pouch, bunch of keys or medicine box. In this way an object of everyday usage became a work of art. In these carved figures is embodied the whole rich world of the Japanese craftsman who took their subjects from domestic life, folklore, religion, history and nature.

There are over 1,000 examples of Netsuke in the Hermitage collection—many of which are today on view in Pakov.

This is an excerpt from a show called "Overcoming", dedicated to Michelangelo, performed by the Moscow Ensemble of Plastics and Movement. The repertoire of the ensemble which, until 1978, was an amateur theatre-studio of pantomime at the Kurchatov House of Culture includes "A Star and Death of Joquin Muriele" after the works of Chilean poet Pablo Neruda; "Snow-Storm" based on poems by Alexander Blok, "The Seasons", "The Red Horse", and "The Gitter of the Golden Fleets". All the plays are staged by the ensemble's founder and art director G. Mackevich.



FIRST TIME IN THE USSR

Among the international performers touring this country is February presenting their first guest appearances in the "Zemla Anthology" musical from Spain with a repertoire of Spanish lyrical songs and dances. The guests will perform in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Gomel and Minsk.

The Herz piano trio from Canada will mount concerts in Moscow.

The Kalla Nagy and KRP Ensemble from Hungary will perform in the second part of February in Moscow, Kirovskiy, Tbilisi and Yerevan.

The variety singer Lesek Melnik and the SLS group from Czechoslovakia also intend visiting this country.

WORKS OF ART RENEWED

"First Snow" is a painting by the outstanding Russian artist Ivan Shishkin. It took Klevyakov five years to bring this badly damaged canvas from a private collection back to life. Now the landscape is on public view at the Museum of Russian Art in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. It forms part of an exhibition of masterpieces restored by the state research workshops for restoration.

WHAT'S ON!

February 6-8

THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (11 Leningradsky Prospekt), 6, 7—Kholimov, "The Twelfth Part".

FILMS

Autumn Marathon (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A lyrical comedy by the prominent Soviet director Georgi Danilova.

Cinema: "Povtorogo Film" (23 Herten St). Metro Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya.

Involuntary impostors (in Indian two-part production).

About a young engineer falsely accused of committing a crime.

Cinema: "Ashkhabad" (17 Chervonovskaya St). Metro Khovskaya. Bus 200.

Opera Theatre (Pushkinskaya St), 8—Felsenman, "Let the Guitar Play". 7 (mat, sat)—Gladkov, "Kholibabych". 7 (eve)—Kalmay, "Mariza". 8—Loewe, "My Fair Lady".

Central Concert Hall (11 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, 11, Rossiya Hotel), 6, 7 (sat, eve)—Concert by prominent artists of Roskontsert. "Russia's Wide Spaces".

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (11 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, 11, Rossiya Hotel), 6, 7 (sat, eve)—Concert by prominent artists of Roskontsert. "Russia's Wide Spaces".

Deals made today means business for tomorrow

The Italian business community expresses their interest in maintaining and expanding links with the USSR, therefore they oppose the US attempts at making Italy join anti-Soviet economic sanctions, said Silvano Todaro, President of SYTCO. This company represents nearly 40 Italian firms in the USSR, selling equipment for gas pipelines, metalwork, pipes, high-grade steel wire for electric welding, and cables.

Should Italy choose to follow the American line in the issue of sanctions, it would immediately lose both promising contracts and employment opportunities. For example, one order for compressor stations to be installed along the Urengoi-USSR western border pipeline alone creates

jobs for several thousand of his countrymen.

Those who advocate the curtailment of Soviet-Italian deals must think of the negative effects upon the nation's economy that would result from such action, Todaro emphasized. It is widely known that the USSR intends to use the money earned from its deliveries of gas to Western Europe, due to start in 1984, for the development of the foodstuffs and light industries, and that Italy is among world leaders in this field. This promises yet another multimillion orders in the future.

The USSR has always been, and remains to be a completely reliable trade partner, the President of SYTCO concluded.

FSTC Moscow office sums up the results

Last year the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber did its utmost to promote business between the two countries, said Erkki Menna, the Moscow office director, to an MTI correspondent. Promotion business is especially important and mini-shows and symposiums are conducive towards these ends, he added. In 1981 we sponsored 57 such functions. Finnish companies now prefer to organize whole embracing symposiums that include processes, applications, trends, maintenance and marketing problems, etc.

In 1981 the office sponsored

Finnish participation in seven major international and specialized exhibitions in the USSR: 500 meetings and negotiations were arranged with a total participation of 4,000 Soviet and Finnish specialists.

Erkki Menna made it known that in 1982 the Chamber plans to arrange 26 mini-shows and symposiums specifically for Finnish companies. They will deal with the farming industry, food processing, printing, nuclear technology, civil engineering, building materials, and many other problems of mutual interest.

150th LAUNCHING

The Stralsund shipbuilders in the GDR have launched their 150th super-trawler of the "Atlantik" type built on Soviet orders. This year the Stralsund shipbuilders will build another

27 fishing ships, including several advanced "Atlantik-33" vessels featuring improved manoeuvrability and the ability to operate in shallow water conditions.

Contacts and contracts

Nikolai Petelichev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, received in Moscow H. Apeller, Chairman of Voest-Alpine, Austria. Their talk centred upon further cooperation between the two sides.

Ude, West Germany, will equip a plant in the USSR capable of producing 24,000 tonnes of polyether thread intended for technical purposes. The deal will be reciprocated with end products which will be sold to the West German companies of Hoechst and Branneg.

The USSR and the GDR government delegations have concluded their Moscow talks in signing a trade protocol for 1982, envisaging 11,500 million roubles' worth of trade.

The Pha Let heat-and-power station, now being built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance, will start generating power this year and in three years it will attain its rated capacity of 640,000 kilowatts.

In Kabul, a USSR-Afghanistan trade protocol has been signed, facilitating a 13 per cent increase in their trade compared with the past year. The USSR will supply aircraft technology, tractor, road-construction equipment, lathes, oil products, etc. In exchange for cotton fibre, wool, untreated leather, rugs and carpets, carbanide, and citrus fruit.

CMEA EXPANDS ITS HELP TO POLAND

The CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning has considered at its Havana meeting Poland's suggestions as to how its idle production facilities can be employed using the delivery of minerals, materials and OEM products from the CMEA member-countries and the participation of the above countries in the construction of additional industrial projects in Poland. It was emphasized that such assistance will serve the interests of Poland and the socialist community as a whole.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St), 7 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

February 6-8

Cold weather in Moscow, city and region, with night temperatures going down to between -23° and -18°C (down to -26°C locally), and to between -18° and -12°C during the day. Light snow in places. N wind, 3-7 mps.

Heavy frost in the central regions of the USSR with morning temperatures of -25° and -35°C. This is 12-14° below the average for this time of the year.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams: 6.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis: 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 13 kopeks.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

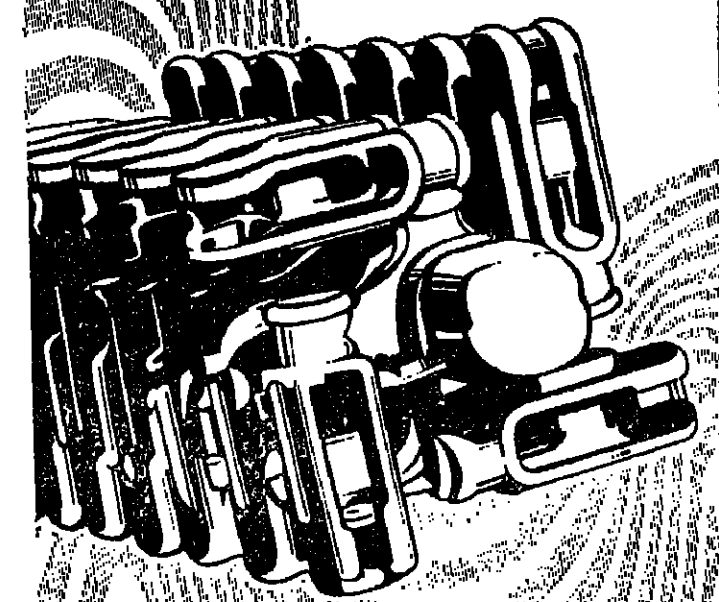
Lenin Central Stadium. Helsinki of Sport. 6 — Central Army.

30 YEARS in the world market

PLANT FOR PRECISION LOST-WAX CASTING OF INTRICATE CONFIGURATION COMPONENTS, WITH NO AFTER-MACHINING REQUIRED

- annual production of castings, 1,000 to 5,000
- average weight of a casting, g. 150-200

The complete plant offers all-through mechanization of castings-making process.



MACHINOEKSPORT
• USSR MOSCOW 117330 • MOSCOW V-330 MACHINOEKSPORT
• 147-75-42, 143-84-88 • 411207, 411248 MCHEX SU

Architectural premiere

The construction of social amenities centres for pilot housing developments designed for a population of 25,000 has begun in Gorky (on the Volga) and Magdeburg (GDR). Its aim is to eliminate the gap existing between the amount of housing and the entertainment and amenities facilities. These centres and the housing around them will be completed at the same time.

The new centres were developed as part of a long-range agreement between the USSR and the GDR for the improvement of civil construction. Architects and sociologists from both countries took part in this project.

This programme required the development of a standard technology for making concrete panels intended specifically for housing and public buildings. For this purpose, factories for the manufacture of building modules are now under construction in Gorky and Magdeburg. The new districts will become the initiates in the 21st-century architecture.



In Matola, Maputo's suburb, Mozambique, many young people attend courses at the three-year "Industrial school" built with Soviet assistance.

Photo ADN-TASS

EXPANDING CONTACTS

The USSR and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea recently signed an agreement that established cultural and scientific exchange, sports cooperation, and stipulated assistance for the RRG for the construction of two car service stations. Bilateral cooperation today embraces various spheres. The USSR supplies its partner country with automobiles, air-

craft, oil products and freshly frozen fish. In turn, Equatorial Guinea exports to us valuable species of timber, coconuts, beans and coffee. Soviet specialists provide major contributions to the development of air transport in the republic. Soviet planes and helicopters have been flying accident-free on the routes run by the LAGB national air company.